INTRODUCTION

- damages, injunctive relief, and any other available legal or equitable remedies, resulting from the illegal actions of TARGET CORPORATION ("DEFENDANT") and its related entities, subsidiaries and agents, in failing to secure and protect its customers' personal information ("INFORMATION") provided to DEFENDANT, which encompasses e-mail addresses, passwords, credit and debit card numbers, expiration dates, and mailing and billing addresses, in accordance with both industry security standards and DEFENDANT'S own security standards, which have long been deprecated by industry experts as being substandard. PLAINTIFF alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.
- 2. On or about December 19, 2013, DEFENDANT made public its largest and most wide-reaching security breach to date. DEFENDANT revealed that hackers had succeeded in gaining access to forty (40) million credit card records, debit card records, and other personal financial information for many of DEFENDANT'S customers. Said breach, which was caused by DEFENDANT'S failure to employ adequate security standards with respect to the handling of its customers' INFORMATION, has resulted in PLAINTIFF and members of the Class (as defined below) having their INFORMATION compromised and their finances placed in jeopardy.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. Jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because the claims of the individual class members, when aggregated among a proposed class numbering in the millions, exceeds the \$5,000,000 threshold for federal court jurisdiction. Further, PLAINTIFF alleges a national class, which will result in at least one class member belonging to a different state than that of DEFENDANT.

 4. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the Central District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and 1441(a) because the events giving rise to PLAINTIFF'S causes of action against DEFENDANT occurred within the State of California and the County of Orange, as PLAINTIFF resides in Ladera Ranch, California and within this judicial district.

<u>PARTIES</u>

5. PLAINTIFF is, and at all times mentioned herein was, an individual citizen and resident of the County of Orange, State of California.

6. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that DEFENDANT is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation incorporated in the State of Minnesota, with its principal place of business in the City of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota.

7. PLAINTIFF is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that at all times relevant DEFENDANT conducted business in the State of California.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

 8. DEFENDANT is a nationwide retailer ranked 36th on the Fortune 500 list.

9. PLAINTIFF is a regular shopper at Target stores, and used his debit card at a Target store multiple times in this Judicial District between November 27 and December 15, 2013.

10. Between November 27, 2013 and December 15, 2013, computer hackers broke into DEFENDANT'S network that contained its customers' personal financial information, including credit card and debit card information.

11. The data breach affected approximately forty (40) million credit and debit cards swiped in U.S. TARGET stores between November 27 and December 15, 2013.

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- News of the security breach was first published on or about December 12. 18, 2013, by Brian Krebs, at http://krebsonsecurity.com/2013/12/sources-targetinvestigating-data-breach. Mr. Krebs' website reported this breach before DEFENDANT first notified its customers of such breach.
- As to the breach, Mr. Krebs' website explained: "The type of data stolen — also known as 'track data' — allows crooks to create counterfeit cards by encoding the information onto any card with a magnetic stripe. If the thieves also were able to intercept PIN data for debit transactions, they would theoretically be able to reproduce stolen debit cards and use them to withdraw cash from ATMs."1
- According to Krebs' article, "the thieves may also have accessed PIN numbers for affected customers' debit cards, allowing the thieves to withdraw money from those customers' bank accounts."2
- Subsequently, multiple news sources detailed the breach on or about 15. December 19, 2013.
- As multiple sources began reporting news of the breach, DEFENDANT 16. issued a statement regarding the breach generally; however, this initial statement did not put impacted customers on notice as to breaches specific to them.
- DEFENDANT'S first statement was merely set forth on its corporate 17. website, as opposed to the consumer website where customers shop; this was done on December 19, 2013.
- The initial statement by DEFENDANT essentially confirmed "that the 18. information compromised as a result of the breach included customer names, credit or debit card numbers and their expiration dates, and the three-digit CVV security codes for such credit and debit cards."3
- DEFENDANT did not notify PLAINTIFF of the security breach until 19. December 20, 2013, by e-mail, wherein DEFENDANT merely regurgitated its

¹ http://krebsonsecurity.com/2013/12/sources-target-investigating-data-breach/

³https://corporate.target.com/discover/article/Important-Notice-Unauthorized-access-to-payment-

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statement from December 19, 2013, on its website; thus, DEFENDANT did not directly notify PLAINTIFF of the breach until the day after it posted its first statement on its website.

- 20. DEFENDANT sent PLAINTIFF a subsequent notice regarding the breach on or about December 21, 2013, a day after the second notice was posted on DEFENDANT'S corporate website.
- Hackers could not have accessed this information and installed the 21. software on DEFENDANT'S point-of-sale machines but for DEFENDANT'S negligence.
- 22. DEFENDANT failed to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature and scope of the information compromised in the data breach.
- 23. DEFENDANT knew or should have known that its systems for processing and/or storing customers' debit and credit card information were not secure and left the INFORMATION of PLAINTIFF and other members of the Class vulnerable to theft.
- DEFENDANT recklessly, or as a matter of gross negligence, failed to provide reasonable and adequate security measures to ensure that the personal financial information of its customers would not be compromised.
- 25. Additionally, DEFENDANT failed to notify PLAINTIFF and the other members of the Class in a timely manner of the security breach, as required by law.
- PLAINTIFF and the members of the Class have all suffered irreparable 26. harm and monetary damages as a result of DEFENDANT'S unlawful and wrongful conduct heretofore described.
- The compromised INFORMATION, including PLAINTIFF'S, is "as 27. good as gold" to identity thieves, per the view of the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC").⁴ According to the FTC, identity theft occurs when someone uses another's

⁴ FTC, About Identity Theft, available at http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/consumers/about-identitytheft.html (last accessed

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personal identifying information, such as that person's name, address, credit card number, credit card expiration dates, and other information, without permission, to commit fraud or other crimes.⁵ The FTC estimates that as many as 9 million Americans have their identities stolen each year.⁶

28. Identity thieves can use identifying data to open new financial accounts

- 28. Identity thieves can use identifying data to open new financial accounts and incur charges in another person's name, take out loans in another person's name, incur charges on existing accounts, or clone ATM, debit, or credit cards.⁷
- 29. Identity thieves can use personal information such as that pertaining to the Class, which DEFENDANT failed to keep secure, to perpetrate a variety of crimes that do not cause financial loss but nonetheless harm the victims.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 30. PLAINTIFF brings this action on behalf of himself and on behalf of all others similarly situated ("the Class").
 - 31. PLAINTIFF represents, and is a member of, the Class, consisting of:

All persons within the United States who used a debit or credit card at DEFENDANT'S stores nationwide and whose personal and/or financial information was compromised between November 27, 2013, and December 15, 2013.

- 32. DEFENDANT and its employees or agents are excluded from the Class. PLAINTIFF does not know the number of members in the Class, but believes the Class members number in the millions, if not more. Thus, this matter should be certified as a Class action to assist in the expeditious litigation of this matter.
- 33. PLAINTIFF and members of the Class were harmed by the acts and omissions of DEFENDANT in at least the following ways: PLAINTIFF and

Jan. 6, 2014).

o Id.

Id.

Id.

Id.

1 members of the Class have lost money or property as a result of DEFENDANT'S 2 negligence and concealments.

- 34. PLAINTIFF reserves the right to amend or modify the class description with greater particularity or further division into subclasses or limitation to particular issues.
- 35. The joinder of the Class members is impractical and the disposition of their claims in the Class action will provide substantial benefits both to the parties and to the court. The Class can be identified through DEFENDANT'S records or DEFENDANT'S agents' records.
- 36. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved affecting the parties to be represented. The questions of law and fact pertaining to the Class predominate over questions which may affect individual Class members, including *inter alia*:
 - a. Whether DEFENDANT unlawfully used, maintained, lost or disclosed Class members' personal and/or financial information;
 - b. Whether DEFENDANT unreasonably delayed in notifying affected customers of the data breach;
 - c. Whether DEFENDANT failed to implement and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices appropriate to the nature and scope of the information compromised in the data breach;
 - d. Whether DEFENDANT violated the requirements of California Civil Code Section 1798.80 et seq.;
 - e. Whether DEFENDANT'S conduct violated the California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.;
 - f. Whether DEFENDANT'S conduct was negligent;
 - g. Whether DEFENDANT acted willfully and/or with oppression, fraud, or malice;

- h. Whether DEFENDANT'S conduct constituted Intrusion;
- i. Whether DEFENDANT'S conduct constituted Public Disclosure of Private Facts;
- j. Whether DEFENDANT'S conduct violated Class members' California Constitutional Right to Privacy;
- k. Whether DEFENDANT'S conduct constituted Bailment;
- 1. Whether DEFENDANT'S conduct constituted Conversion; and
- m. Whether PLAINTIFF and the Class are entitled to damages, civil penalties, punitive damages, and/or injunctive relief.
- 37. As a person whose personal information was compromised as a result of DEFENDANT'S wrongful conduct as herein alleged, PLAINTIFF is asserting claims that are typical of the Class. PLAINTIFF will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class in that PLAINTIFF has no interests antagonistic to any member of the Class.
- 38. PLAINTIFF and the members of the Class have all suffered irreparable harm as a result of the DEFENDANT'S unlawful and wrongful conduct. Absent a class action, the Class will continue to face the potential for irreparable harm. Because of the size of the individual Class member's claims, few, if any, Class members could afford to seek legal redress for the wrongs complained of herein.
- 39. PLAINTIFF has retained counsel experienced in handling class action lawsuits.
- 40. A class action is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The interest of Class members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims against DEFENDANT is small. Management of these claims is likely to present significantly fewer difficulties than

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those presented in many class claims. Litigating this case as a class action will reduce the possibility of repetitious litigation relating to DEFENDANT'S conduct.

DEFENDANT has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Class, 41. thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION UNLAWFUL, UNFAIR, AND FRAUDULENT BUSINESS PRACTICES UNDER CALIFORNIA BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS **CODE** § 17200, et seq.

- PLAINTIFF incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of 42. this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- DEFENDANT'S failure to disclose information concerning the data 43. breach directly and promptly to affected customers, constitutes a fraudulent act or practice in violation of California Business & Professions Code section 17200 et seq.
- DEFENDANT'S acts, practices, and omissions detailed above 44. constitute unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent business practices and acts, within the meaning of California Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.
- DEFENDANT'S acts, practices, and omissions detailed above 45. constitute fraudulent practices in that they are likely to deceive a reasonable consumer in that PLAINTIFF and Class members were induced to shop at Target stores and pay for merchandise using credit or debit cards based on the understanding, whether explicit or implied, that DEFENDANT had implemented appropriate security protocols and that, in the event of a loss or breach, DEFENDANT would promptly notify affected customers.
- DEFENDANT'S acts, practices, and omissions detailed above, 46. constitute unlawful practices and/or acts as they constitute violations of numerous

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provisions of California law, including but not limited to Cal. Civ. Code § 1798.80 et seq. and the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq.

- DEFENDANT has committed all of the aforesaid acts of infringement deliberately, willfully, maliciously and oppressively, without regard to PLAINTIFF As a direct and proximate result of and Class members' legal rights. DEFENDANT'S unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business practices as alleged herein, PLAINTIFF and Class members have suffered injury in fact and lost money and property, including but not limited to unreimbursed losses stemming from identity theft as well as unreimbursed expenses and/or time spent on creditmonitoring and identity theft insurance; time spent scrutinizing bank statements, credit-card statements, and credit reports; missed wages; late payments on bills; overdraft charges; expenses and/or time spent initiating fraud alerts; and the diminished value of the services they received. PLAINTIFF and members of the Class have suffered and will continue to suffer other forms of injury and/or harm including, but not limited to, anxiety, emotional distress, loss of privacy, and other economic and non-economic losses.
- Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code § 17203, 48. PLAINTIFF seeks an order of this Court prohibiting DEFENDANT from engaging in the unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices set forth in this Complaint and/or ordering DEFENDANT to perform its obligations under the law.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

NEGLIGENCE

- PLAINTIFF incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of 49. this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- DEFENDANT came into possession of the INFORMATION of 50. PLAINTIFF and other Class members and thus had a duty to exercise reasonable care in safeguarding and protecting such INFORMATION from being

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compromised, lost, stolen, misused, and/or disclosed to unauthorized parties.

- Moreover, DEFENDANT had a duty to timely disclose that the 51. INFORMATION of PLAINTIFF and Class members that was within its possession had been compromised.
- DEFENDANT had a duty to have procedures in place to detect and 52. prevent the loss or unauthorized dissemination of said INFORMATION.
- DEFENDANT, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully 53. breached its duty to PLAINTIFF and Class members by failing to exercise reasonable care in protecting and safeguarding said INFORMATION within its possession.
- DEFENDANT, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully 54. breached its duty to PLAINTIFF and Class members to exercise reasonable care by failing to have appropriate procedures in place to detect and prevent dissemination of PLAINTIFF'S and other Class members' INFORMATION.
- DEFENDANT, through its actions and/or omissions, unlawfully 55. breached its duty to timely disclose to PLAINTIFF and the Class members the fact that their INFORMATION had been compromised.
- DEFENDANT'S negligent and wrongful breach of its duties owed to 56. PLAINTIFF and the Class proximately caused PLAINTIFF and Class members' INFORMATION to be compromised.
- As a direct and proximate cause of DEFENDANT'S failure to exercise 57. reasonable care and use commercially reasonable security measures its databases were accessed without authorization and customers' INFORMATION was compromised and exposed to unauthorized access.
- As a further direct and proximate cause of DEFENDANT'S failure to 58. exercise reasonable care as described herein, PLAINTIFF and Class members have suffered economic and non-economic damages as described above and prayed for below in an amount according to proof at trial. PLAINTIFF is informed and

believes and based thereupon alleges that DEFENDANT will continue to negligently fail to adequately protect the INFORMATION of PLAINTIFF and other customers. As a result of DEFENDANT'S conduct PLAINTIFF seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, restitution, and compensatory and punitive damages.

59. In failing to secure PLAINTIFF'S and Class members' INFORMATION and promptly notify them of a data breach or loss, as alleged above, DEFENDANT was guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice, in that DEFENDANT acted or failed to act with a willful and conscious disregard of PLAINTIFF'S and Class members' rights. PLAINTIFF therefore seeks an award of damages, including punitive damages, in an amount to be proven at trial, on behalf of himself and the Class.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

NEGLIGENCE PER SE

- 60. PLAINTIFF incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 61. As herein, DEFENDANT violated various statutes, including California Civil Code §§ 1798.80 et seq., which requires a business that licenses, owns, or maintains INFORMATION to give prompt notification to persons potentially affected by a security breach.
- 62. This statute was intended to protect customers' information from unauthorized disclosure and to ensure prompt notification of any such unauthorized, unlawful disclosure.
- 63. As a direct and proximate cause of DEFENDANT'S violation of the foregoing statutes, PLAINTIFF and other consumers have suffered injury, including actual identity theft. Moreover, PLAINTIFF and Class members suffered and will continue to suffer actual damages including, but not limited to, expenses and/or time spent on credit-monitoring and identity theft insurance; time spent scrutinizing bank statements, credit-card statements, and credit reports; missed wages; late payments

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on bills; overdraft charges; expenses and/or time spent initiating fraud alerts; and the diminished value of the services they received. PLAINTIFF and members of the Class have suffered and will continue to suffer other forms of injury and/or harm including, but not limited to, anxiety, emotional distress, loss of privacy, and other economic and non-economic losses.

By engaging in the negligent conduct as alleged above, DEFENDANT was guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice, in that DEFENDANT acted or failed to act with a willful and conscious disregard of PLAINTIFF'S and Class members' PLAINTIFF therefore seeks an award of damages, including punitive rights. damages, in an amount to be proven at trial, on behalf of himself and the Class.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

CONVERSION

- 65. PLAINTIFF incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 66. Plaintiff and Class members were the owners and possessors of their INFORMATION. As the result of DEFENDANT'S wrongful conduct, DEFENDANT has interfered with the PLAINTIFF'S and Class members' rights to possess and control such property, to which they had a superior right of possession and control at the time of conversion.
- As a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANT'S conduct, 67. PLAINTIFF and the Class members suffered injury, damage, loss or harm and therefore seek compensatory damages.
- 68. Plaintiff and the Class members did not consent to DEFENDANT'S mishandling and loss of their INFORMATION.
- 69. In converting the INFORMATION of PLAINTIFF and Class members, DEFENDANT has acted with malice, oppression and in conscious disregard of the PLAINTIFF'S and Class members' rights. PLAINTIFF, therefore, seeks an award of punitive damages on behalf of the Class.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

INVASION OF PRIVACY

- 70. PLAINTIFF incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 71. The INFORMATION of PLAINTIFF and other consumers of DEFENDANT was and continues to be private information. PLAINTIFF and each member of the Class had a legally protected informational privacy interest in the confidential and sensitive information that DEFENDANT obtained and unlawfully disseminated.
- 72. PLAINTIFF and other members of the Class had a legally protected autonomy privacy interest regarding their INFORMATION without unwanted observation, intrusion, or interference.
- 73. PLAINTIFF and members of the Class reasonably expected that their confidential and sensitive information would be kept private.
- 74. DEFENDANT'S failure to secure and protect PLAINTIFF'S and other customers' INFORMATION resulted in the public disclosure and publication of such private information to third parties, including but not limited to hackers.
- 75. Dissemination of PLAINTIFF'S and other consumers' INFORMATION is not of a legitimate public concern; publicity of their INFORMATION would be, is, and will continue to be offensive to PLAINTIFF, putative class members, and other reasonable people.
- 76. DEFENDANT'S wrongful actions and/or inaction as described above constituted and continue to constitute a serious invasion of the privacy of PLAINTIFF and other consumers by publicly disclosing private facts (*i.e.*, their INFORMATION).
- 77. PLAINTIFF and other consumers were and continue to be damaged as a direct and/or proximate result of DEFENDANT'S invasion of their privacy by

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1 | publicly disclosing their private facts (i.e., their INFORMATION) in the form of, inter alia, actual monetary losses, expenses for credit-monitoring and identity-theft insurance, out-of-pocket expenses, anxiety, emotional distress, loss of privacy, and other economic and non-economic harm, for which they are entitled to compensation.

In violating the privacy of PLAINTIFF and Class members as alleged 78. above, DEFENDANT was guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice, in that DEFENDANT acted or failed to act with a willful and conscious disregard of PLAINTIFF'S and Class members' rights. PLAINTIFF therefore seeks an award of damages, including punitive damages, in an amount to be proven at trial, on behalf of himself and the Class.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA DATA BREACH ACT, CAL CIV. CODE § 1798.80, et seq.

- PLAINTIFF incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of 79. this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- The data breach constituted a "breach of the security system" of 80. DEFENDANT pursuant to California Civil Code § 1798.82(g).
- DEFENDANT recklessly, or as a matter of gross negligence, failed to 81. provide reasonable and adequate security measures.
- DEFENDANT unreasonably delayed informing PLAINTIFF and 82. members of the Class about the security breach of the Class members' INFORMATION after DEFENDANT knew of the breach.
- DEFENDANT failed to disclose to PLAINTIFF and members of the 83. Class, in the most expedient time possible, the breach of security of their INFORMATION after DEFENDANT knew of the breach.
 - As a result of DEFENDANT'S violation of California Civil Code § 84.

1798.82, PLAINTIFF and members of the Class suffered economic and non-economic damages, as alleged above.

- 85. PLAINTIFF, individually and on behalf of the members of the Class, seeks all remedies available under California Civil Code § 1798.84.
- 86. PLAINTIFF, individually and on behalf of the members of the Class, also seeks reasonable attorneys' fees and costs under California Civil Code § 1798.84(g).
- 87. By violating California Civil Code § 1798.80 et seq. as alleged above, DEFENDANT was guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice, in that DEFENDANT acted or failed to act with a willful and conscious disregard of PLAINTIFF'S and Class members' rights. PLAINTIFF therefore seeks an award of damages, including punitive damages, in an amount to be proven at trial, on behalf of himself and the Class.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION BAILMENT

- 88. PLAINTIFF incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully stated herein.
- 89. PLAINTIFF and the Class members delivered and entrusted their INFORMATION to DEFENDANT for the sole purpose of receiving services from DEFENDANT.
- 90. During the time of bailment, DEFENDANT owed PLAINTIFF and the Class members a duty to safeguard this information properly and maintain reasonable security procedures and practices to protect such information. DEFENDANT breached this duty.
- 91. As a result of these breaches of duty, PLAINTIFF and the Class members have suffered harm, as alleged above.
 - 92. PLAINTIFF seeks actual damages on behalf of the Class.

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Moreover, DEFENDANT, by and through the conduct alleged above, 93. was guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice, in that DEFENDANT acted or failed to act with a willful and conscious disregard of PLAINTIFF'S and Class members' rights. PLAINTIFF therefore seeks an award of damages, including punitive damages, in an amount to be proven at trial, on behalf of himself and the Class.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFF respectfully requests that the Court grant PLAINTIFF and the Class members the following relief against DEFENDANT:

- a. An order certifying the proposed class and appointing PLAINTIFF and PLAINTIFF'S counsel to represent the Class;
- b. Injunctive relief prohibiting DEFENDANT from engaging in such conduct as alleged herein in the future;
- c. Actual, statutory and/or punitive damages;
- d. Restitution, or any other equitable relief the Court may deem just and proper;
- e. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- f. Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of the suit, including expert witness fees; and
- g. Any other relief the Court may deem just and proper.

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		CIVIL	. COVER SHEET		
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS (Che	eck box if you are repre	esenting yourself [])	DEFENDANTS	(Check box if you are re	presenting yourself []
AYMAN MOUSA, on behalf o	f himself and all others s	milarly situated	TARGET CORPORATI	ION	
(b) County of Residence	e of First Listed Plair	tiff Orange	County of Reside	ence of First Listed Defen	ndant
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CAS	ES)	14	(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CAS	SES ONLY)	
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name representing yourself, pro KAZEROUNI LAW GROUP, AF 245 Fischer Avenue, Suide D Costa Mesa, CA 92626 Phone: (800)400-6808	ovide the same information			lame, Address and Telephone self, provide the same infor	
II. BASIS OF JURISDIC	TION (Place an X in o	ne box only.)	II. CITIZENSHIP OF PR	RINCIPAL PARTIES-For D	iversity Cases Only
1. U.S. Government	3. Federal Qu Government	: Not a Party)	itizen of This State	of Business in tr	Principal Place PTF DEF 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
2. U.S. Government Defendant	4. Diversity (of Parties in	STATE OF THE STATE	itizen or Subject of a oreign Country	3 3 Foreign Nation	6 6
12	5 0	3. Remanded from Appellate Court		ansferred from Another	Multi- District tigation
V. REQUESTED IN COM	APLAINT: JURY DE	MAND: X Yes	No (Check "Yes" o	nly if demanded in comp	olaint.)
CLASS ACTION under			▼ MONEY DEMA	NDED IN COMPLAINT:	\$ 5.000,000.00
					ctional statutes unless diversity.)
Jurisdiction is proper under	122)	e under which you are him	ig and write a brief statemen	in or cause. Do not cite jurisuit	etional statutes unless arressiy,
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one bo	ox only).		*	
OTHER STATUTES	CONTRACT	REAL PROPERTY CONT.		PRISONER PETITIONS	PROPERTY RIGHTS
375 False Claims Act	110 Insurance	240 Torts to Land	462 Naturalization Application	Habeas Corpus:	820 Copyrights
400 State Reapportionment	120 Marine	245 Tort Product Liability	465 Other	463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Vacate	830 Patent
410 Antitrust	130 Miller Act	290 All Other Real Property	Immigration Actions TORTS	Sentence 530 General	840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY
430 Banks and Banking	140 Negotiable Instrument	TORTS	PERSONAL PROPERTY	535 Death Penalty	861 HIA (1395ff)
A50 Commerce/ICC	150 Recovery of	PERSONAL INJURY	370 Other Fraud	Other:	862 Black Lung (923)
460 Deportation	Overpayment & Enforcement of	310 Airplane 315 Airplane	371 Truth in Lending	540 Mandamus/Other	863 DIWC/DIWW (405 (g))
470 Racketeer Influ-	Judgment	Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel &	380 Other Personal Property Damage	550 Civil Rights	864 SSID Title XVI
☐ enced & Corrupt Org.☐ 480 Consumer Credit	151 Medicare Act	Slander	385 Property Damage	555 Prison Condition	865 RSI (405 (g))
	152 Recovery of Defaulted Student	330 Fed. Employers' Liability	☐ Product Liability	Conditions of	FEDERAL TAX SUITS
490 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Com-	Loan (Excl. Vet.) 153 Recovery of	340 Marine	BANKRUPTCY 422 Appeal 28	Confinement FORFEITURE/PENALTY	B70 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
modities/Exchange	Overpayment of Vet, Benefits	345 Marine Product Liability	USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28	625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21	871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609
Actions	160 Stockholders'	350 Motor Vehicle	☐ USC 157	USC 881 690 Other	
891 Agricultural Acts	└ Suits	355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	CIVIL RIGHTS		5
893 Environmental Matters	190 Other Contract	360 Other Personal Injury	440 Other Civil Rights	710 Fair Labor Standards	
895 Freedom of Info.	195 Contract Product Liability	362 Personal Injury- Med Malpratice		Act 720 Labor/Mgmt.	
896 Arbitration	196 Franchise	365 Personal Injury- Product Liability	443 Housing/ Accomodations	Relations	*
899 Admin. Procedures	REAL PROPERTY	367 Health Care/	445 American with	740 Railway Labor Act 751 Family and Medical	=
Act/Review of Appeal of Agency Decision	210 Land Condemnation	Pharmaceutical Personal Injury	Disabilities- Employment	Leave Act	
	220 Foreclosure	Product Liability	446 American with Disabilities-Other	790 Other Labor Litigation	
950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	Z30 herit Lease &	368 Asbestos Personal Injury		791 Employee Ret. Inc. Security Act	
	☐ Ejectment	Personal Injury Product Liability SACV 14-00037	DOC (ANX)	Security Act	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

CV-71 (11/13)

Case Number:

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VIII. VENUE: Your answers to the questions below will determine the division of the Court to which this case will most likely be initially assigned. This initial assignment is subject to change, in accordance with the Court's General Orders, upon review by the Court of your Complaint or Notice of Removal.

Question A: Was this case removed from state court?	STATE CASE WAS PENDING IN THE COUNTY OF:				INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS:		
Yes X No	Los Angeles				Western		
If "no, " go to Question B. If "yes," check the	Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San	Luis Obispo			Western		
box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to	Orange				Southern		
Question D, below, and skip to Section IX.	Riverside or San Bernardino				Eastern		
Question B: Is the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, a party to this	If the United States, or o	ne of its ager	ncies or employe	ees, is a party, is it:			
action?	A PLAINTIFF?		A DEFENDANT?			INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS:	
	Then check the box below for the county in which the majority of DEFENDANTS reside.		Then check the box below for the county in which the majority of PLAINTIFFS reside.				
If "no, " go to Question C. If "yes," check the	Los Angeles		Los Angeles			Western	
box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to	Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo		Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo		Luis	Western	
Question D, below, and skip to Section IX.	Orange		Orange			Southern	
×.	Riverside or San Bernardino		Riverside or San Bernardino			Eastern	
	Other	Other			Western		
Question C: Location of plaintiffs, defendants, and claims? (Make only one selection per row) Indicate the location in which a majority of plaintiffs reside: Indicate the location in which a majority of defendants reside: Indicate the location in which a majority of claims arose:		Orange Co		rside or San dino Counties	District o	the Central of California	Other X
C.1. Is either of the following true? If so, ch	neck the one that applies:	C.2. Is eit	her of the follo	wing true? If so,	check the or	ne that applies:	
2 or more answers in Column C			2 or more answers in Column D				
only 1 answer in Column C and no answers in Column D			only 1 answer in Column D and no answers in Column C				
Your case will initially be assigned to the SOUTHERN DIVISION. Enter "Southern" in response to Question D, below. If none applies, answer question C2 to the right.			Your case will initially be assigned to the EASTERN DIVISION. Enter "Eastern" in response to Question D, below. If none applies, go to the box below.				
	Your case will i WES Enter "Western" in r	TERN DIVISIO	N.	v.			
Question D: Initial Division?				INITIAL DIVIS	ION IN CACD		
Enter the initial division determined by Question A, B, or C above:			SOUTHERN DIVISION				

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IX(a). IDENTICAL CAS	SES: Has this act	ion been previously filed in this court and dismissed, remanded or closed?	⋈ NO	☐ YES		
If yes, list case numb	ber(s):					
IX(b). RELATED CASE	S: Have any case	es been previously filed in this court that are related to the present case?	⋈ NO	☐ YES		
If yes, list case numb	ber(s):	·				
Civil cases are deemed (related if a previo	usly filed case and the present case:				
(Check all boxes that app	oly) 🔲 A. Arise f	rom the same or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or				
	B. Call fo	r determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact;	or			
	C. For ot	her reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or				
	D. Involv	e the same patent, trademark or copyright <u>, and one</u> of the factors identified above in a,	b or c also is pre	sent.		
X. SIGNATURE OF AT (OR SELF-REPRESENT		DATE:	January 08,	2014		
other papers as required by	law. This form, app	Civil Cover Steet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement proved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required p rpose of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instruc	ursuant to Local	Rule 3-1 is not filed		
Key to Statistical codes relat	ing to Social Secur	ity Cases:				
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action				
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))				
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)				
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))				
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))				
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed und amended.	der Title 16 of the	Social Security Act, a		
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Se (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))	curity Act, as am	ended.		

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES JUDGES

Т	his case has been assigne	d to District Judge	David O. Ca	rter	and the assigned		
Magistra	te Judge is A	rthur Nakazato					
The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:							
	SACV14-00037 DOC (ANx)						
Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.							
A	all discovery related motion	ons should be noticed on	the calendar of the	Magistrate Jud	ge.		
	Clerk, U. S. District Court January 9, 2014 By Lori Wagers Deputy Clerk Deputy Clerk						
		NOTICE TO C	COUNSEL				
A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).							
Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:							
3	Vestern Division 12 N. Spring Street, G-8 os Angeles, CA 90012	Southern Division 411 West Fourth S Santa Ana, CA 927		Eastern Divisio 3470 Twelfth St Riverside, CA 9	treet, Room 134		
Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.							